

**Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker and case characteristics in the wholesale and retail trade industry division, Missouri, private industry, 2002**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Wholesale and Retail Trade
Total:	26,802	5,862
Sex:		
Men	17,192	3,853
Women	9,530	2,010
Age:		
35 to 44	8,317	1,711
Occupation:		
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	10,801	2,211
Length of service with employer:		
1 year to 5 years	9,937	2,299

<sup>1</sup> Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

**Table 3. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> by selected worker and case characteristics in the wholesale and retail trade industry division, Missouri, private industry, 2002**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>3,4,5</sup>	Wholesale and Retail Trade
Total:	142.8	117.2
Nature of injury, illness:		
Sprains, strains	67.2	63.0
Part of body affected:		
Trunk	47.8	48.5
Source of injury, illness:		
Containers	18.1	32.8
Event or exposure:		
Overexertion	37.2	43.8

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses.

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> See Table 2, Footnote 1.

<sup>3</sup> See Table 2, Footnote 2.

<sup>4</sup> See Table 2, Footnote 3.

<sup>5</sup> See Table 2, Footnote 4.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

MODOL-INF-27 (11-04) AI  
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# OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN MISSOURI IN 2002

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Table 1 shows the incidence rates (per 100 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the wholesale and retail trade industry division in Missouri private industry in 2002.

- The incidence rate for total recordable cases in the wholesale and retail trade industry division was increased slightly from 5.3 in 2001 to 5.4 in 2002.
- The incidence rate for the wholesale trade industry was decreased to 4.8 in 2002, down from 5.5 in 2001. The incidence rate for wholesale trade-durable goods (SIC 50) was reduced to 3.9 in 2002, down from 6.2 in 2001. The incidence rate for wholesale trade-nondurable goods (SIC 51) was increased to 6.0 in 2002, up from 4.5 in 2001.
- The incidence rate for retail trade was increased to 5.7 in 2002, up from 5.3 in 2001.
- The wholesale and retail trade industry with the highest total recordable incidence rate in 2002 was new and used car dealers (SIC 551) with an incidence rate of 9.1, increased from 5.4 in 2001. Food stores (SIC 54) had the second highest incidence rate at 9.0 in 2002, up from 6.5 in 2001.

Table 2 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics in the wholesale and retail trade industry division in Missouri private industry in 2002.

- There were 5,862 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the wholesale and retail trade industry division in 2002 in Missouri private industry.
- Men were the injured or ill worker in 65.7 percent of the cases involving days away from work in 2002 in the wholesale and retail trade industry division in Missouri private industry.
- Workers aged 35 to 44 was the age category with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2002 in the wholesale and retail trade industry division in Missouri private industry.
- Operators, fabricators, and laborers was the occupation with the most occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2002 in the wholesale and retail trade industry division in Missouri private industry.
- The length of service with employer category with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2002 in the wholesale and retail trade industry division in Missouri private industry was 1 year to 5 years.

Incidence rates (per 10,000 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the wholesale and retail trade industry division in Missouri private industry in 2002 are shown in Table 3.

- The incidence rate (per 10,000 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the wholesale and retail trade industry division in Missouri private industry in 2002 was 117.2.
- Sprains, strains was the nature of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry wholesale and retail trade in 2002. Sprains, strains accounted for 53.8 percent of the total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri wholesale and retail trade in 2002.
- Trunk was the part of body affected with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in wholesale and retail trade in Missouri private industry in 2002. Trunk accounted for 41.3 percent of the total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri wholesale and retail trade in 2002.
- Containers was the source of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in

wholesale and retail trade in 2002 in Missouri private industry. Containers accounted for 28.0 percent of the total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri wholesale and retail trade in 2002.

- Overexertion was the event or exposure with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in wholesale and retail trade in Missouri private industry in 2002. Overexertion accounted for 37.3 percent of the total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri wholesale and retail trade in 2002.

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the wholesale and retail trade industry division by case types, Missouri, private industry, 2002**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private Industry <sup>5</sup>		6.0	3.0	1.4	1.6	3.0
Wholesale and retail trade		5.4	2.4	1.2	1.3	3.0
Wholesale trade		4.8	2.5	1.4	1.2	2.3
Wholesale trade - durable goods	50	3.9	1.8	0.9	1.0	2.1
Wholesale trade - nondurable goods	51	6.0	3.5	2.1	1.4	2.6
Retail trade		5.7	2.4	1.1	1.3	3.2
Building materials and garden supplies	52	6.5	4.5	2.1	2.4	2.0
Lumber and other building materials	521	6.1	4.8	2.4	2.4	1.3
Food stores	54	9.0	3.4	2.1	1.4	5.6
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	6.4	2.1	1.3	0.8	4.3
New and used car dealers	551	9.1	2.2	1.6	0.6	6.9
Gasoline service stations	554	4.7	1.7	1.2	0.5	3.0
Apparel and accessory stores	56	2.0	0.6	0.6	( <sup>6</sup> )	1.4
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	4.4	1.9	1.4	0.5	2.5
Eating and drinking places	58	4.5	0.8	0.4	--	3.7
Miscellaneous retail	59	3.8	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.7

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

<sup>4</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>6</sup> Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified. -- indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.